had been taken up for rioting. Mr. Lynch appeared for the prisoners, and the Rev. Mr. Bourke stated that during the experience of forty years he never wit-nessed so orderly an election as the present. There was some rioting at the election before the present; but at this election there was none whatever, nor anything at all of the kind, and he hoped the bench would deal leniently with the few persons who were brought up, The number of persons brought up in all were only five or six, and with two exceptions the bench discharged them with a caution; the persons convicted were Jeremiah Mannix for throwing a policeman's cap into the river-he was fined 5s., or seven days in jail; and another was sentenced to a month's imprisonment for throwing stones.—Reporter.

THE IRISH TENANT QUESTION .- We (Weckly Register) give the following extracts from an able article which appears in the Daily News. The article is conversant with a question which is socially of the first moment, and treats it a clear and well-informed manner. Its appearance is proof that the strong case of the Irish tenant for legislative protection is making way in the minds of thinking men in this country; and the prominence which the tenant question receives in election addresses in Ireland, even from the Conservative candidates, shows that, notwithstanding a continuance for some years of remunerative prices, the people are as fully alive as they ever were to the hardship of their position, and the necessity for legal protection :-"It appears at first view a strange circumstance that when the law of real property in Ireland is so nearly identical with that of England, there should be so much anxiety on the subject in one country and so little in the other .-The explanation of this difference depends on two very simple, but well established, facts-the difference in practice as to the person who usually make the permanent improvements, the tenants in Ireland, and the landlords in England; and the difference in feeling where landlords and tenants are of the same religion, as in England, and of different religions, as in Ireland. The practice of the two countries as to improvements is proved by the Report of the Land Occupation Commissioners, who, appointed by Sir Robert Peel in 1844, conducted elaborate inquiries into the subject in every county in Ireland. These Commissioners report that 'It is admitted on all hands that according to the general practice in Ireland the landlord neither builds dwelling-houses nor farm-offices, nor puts fences, gates, &c., in good or-der, before he lets his land to a tenant. The cases where a landlord does any of these things are the exception. In most cases, whatever is done in the way of building and fencing is done by the tenant: and in the ordinary language of the country, dwelling-houses, farm-buildings, and even the making of fences, are described by the general word, improve-ments, which is thus employed to denote the necessary adjuncts to a farm, without which in England and Scotland no tenant would be found to rent it.'-The mode, however, in which many just and worthy landlords affords security to their tenants is explained by Colonel Vandeleur, the Conservative candidate as follows. In this address he says :- 'I shall cordially support any measure of tenant-right which will secure to the occupier of the soil his just claim for the benefit of his improvements; and I think I may confidently appeal to the happy, independent and contented condition of my own tenantry to prove that I have myself acted on the principle, and endeavoured practically to supply upon my estate the want of nn equitable tenunt-right law.' Such protection, however valuable and however creditable to the individual landlord, affords no more real security to the tenantry than the kindness of St. Clair afforded to Uncle Tom in Mrs. Stowe's celebrated story of American Slavery. It has been supposed by some that any legislation on such a subject would be peculiar and exceptional, and inconsistent with those principles of free contracts which lie at the root of so much of our modern policy. What the Irish tenants want is really an abolition of peculiar laws .-They want the same principles of natural equity and justice which are the basis of our commercial law, applied to contracts with respect to land. A plainer case of justice than that of the Irish tenant we cannot conceive. It is impossible to contravene the testimony of the Land Occupation Commissioners, that it is the usual practice of the Irish tenants to make the improvements, or that it is the usual practice for incoming tenants to buy those of their predecessors under the name of tenant-right, with the perfect knowledge of their landlords. No old feudal notion, that what is attached to the freehold becomes part of the freehold, can blind us to the dishonesty and folly of allowing what the tenant has so brought to be confiscated for the benefit of the landlord's heir or his creditors, or to gratify the avarice of a greedy purchaser. To ask the Irish tenants to trust the matter entirely to the honor and forbearance of the landlord is quite idle, when we recollect the sad evidence we have of the bitterness of feeling between Churchmen and Catholics in the South, and Churchmen and Dissenters in the North, and when we recollect that the majority of the landlords are Churchmen and the mass of the tenants Catholics or Presbyterians. There is but one Presbyterian member returned by a county constituency in Ireland-Mr. Greer, for Londonderry-and he has been consistent in his advocacy of tenant-right; and there is, we perceive, an active contest got up by the Conservative landlords to eject him."

Mr. Rea's Affidavir .- We (Nation) publish an affidavit with reference tr the late trials at Belfast, sworn by Mr. John Rea, solicitor, before the judge of Assize, on the 5th of April. To that document we refer such of our readers as yet have anything to learn as to the manner in which political or party prosecutions are managed in this country by our benignant government. In that affidavit, deponent being on his solemn oath, sweareth to a number of interesting facts, amongst which are the following :-That he deponent has, since the age of sixteen, had particular opportunities of knowing how juries are packed by the law officers of the English Government in the North of Ireland, for the purpose of always convicting Catholics and acquitting Orangemen; that he believes that if, under a Catholic sovereign, Catholic Lawyers were to pursue a similar course towards the Protestants of Ulster, those Protestants would, in all probability, not slavishly endure the insult as the Catholics do, but would quickly rise in armed rebellion against their oppressors, that the Catholics of the North of Ireland are thoroughly convinced that they cannot have, and do not receive, fair trials from such juries as are empannelled in that part of the country; and that deponent firmly believes that certain persons now charged with political offences, but, who are evading arrest, and whose whereabouts cannot be discovered by her Most Gracious Majesty's detectives would without delay, surrender and take their trial if a promise were given them that the Crown would allow their juries to be fairly constituted, and that they would be accorded a fair trial according to the evidence. These things are solemnly sworn to by Mr. John Rea, solicitor of Belfast, a Presbyterian by creed, but an honest Irishman, who loves the truth, and wishes to see justice done to all creeds and classes of his fellow countrymen, and the people of Ireland, north, south, east, and west, believe, and are ready to swear, to the same facts.

On the 29th ult., Mr. R. Calvert Supervisor of Carrickfergus district accampanied, by Messrs. Woulfe and Lilburn, officers of Inland Revenue, and Constable Samuel Morrison, of Parkgate, proceeded to a house in the townland Ballinabernice, about two miles from Templepatrick, occupied by a small farmer named William Kelso, and discovered, in an out-house, a private still at full work, with nearly 200 gallons of wash in a state of fermentation a quantity of feints, and every requisite for carrying on the business on an extensive scale. The seizure was conveyed to Antrim, and lodged in the seizure store. Kelso, and another man named John M'Kinncy having been found on the premises, were arrested and committed to Antrim bridewell.

At the meeting of the guardians of the Ballinssloe Union on the 4th instant, Andrew A. Comyn, Esq., J.P., of Ballinderry, moved a resolution, of which he gave notice a fortnight previously, with regard to the admission of the Sisters of Mercy, resident in Ballinasloe, to the workhouse, for the purpose of affording religious consolation to the inmates therein of their own persuasion. He referred to the other unions in Ireland in which the Sisters of Mercy were admitted to the workhouses, and asked why Ballinasloe should be an exception. In the Ballinasloe workhouse there were 223 inmates, 210 of whom were Catholics. After going into further statistics Mr. Comyn relied on the good sense and prudence of the board with regard to supporting his motion, which was seconded by Mr. Peter P. Daly of Dalys-grove. The guardians, however, refused by a vote 19 against 11, to admit the nuns!

The Rev. Dr. Mortimer O'Sullivan, Prebendary of Armagh, and Rector of Tandragee, died on the 30th ult., after a painful illness. He had been some time confined by a sore foot, which ended in mortification. The deceased clergyman was a native of Clonmel, and was one of the most eminent scholars of Trinity College.

The Dublin Evening News says-" We understand that a writ of error has been prepared in the case of Daniel O'Sullivan (Agroom). The grounds for assigning error are stated to be the refusal of the learned Judge to allow the challenge to the array, and the default of the Clerk of the Crown in failing previous to sentence being pronounced, to ask the prisoner the ordinary question—' what have you to say why judgment should not pass upon you?" the Attorney-General consents to fiat this writ of error-and in a case of such grave importance it can scarcely be doubted that he will do so—the well established principles of law referring to the practice in such cases will, in all probability, be affirmed by the Court of Appeal; and, although on a technical, but a most vital point, Daniel O'Sullivan will be restored to his family and friends once more a free man."

During the past week, says the Meath People, the weather has been dry and fine; but there were over night hard frosts and generally throughout the day chilling winds. Of these latter the effects are more visible in trees and bushes than in anything else .-Where the leaves face the north they are quite blasted, singed and dead. We do not look to have any fruit this year, at least of the smaller and earlier kinds. The grain crops, too, are looking perished and yellow, and the grass is considerably scorched.

Jane Grinly, who was cook in the house of the Rev. Mr. Reade, of Inniskeen, and who it will be remembered, appeared at the trial in Carrickmacross, relative to the charge against Mr. Chichester Reade, for shooting a hare, has died insane. After the trial she went home to her friends near Clones, and was continually talking in an excited state respecting the firing at Mr. Reade's house, which seemed to have affected her reason. She gradually became worse and died about eight days after the trial.

GREAT ERITAIN

The friends of Mr. W. C. T. Dobson will be glad to learn that that gentleman was received into the Church during his recent visit to this country .-Weekly Register.

As some attention has been drawn to the fact (which cannot be disputed or denied upon any grounds whatever) of the conversion of the late Duke of Leeds to the Cutholic faith, we may also ed streets, and thus the thousands of Poor people state that Miss Fox, a niece of the Duke, was received into the Church at Everingham on Maunday Thursday last, -- Ib.

The Guzette of Friday week announces the elevation of Lord Ossulston to the Upper House, under the title of Baron Ossulston, of Ossulston, in Middlesex.

It is understood that if the indisposition of Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton should be of much longer duration, the Cabinet have determined to accept his resignation, and appoint a successor to the Colonial Office .- Court Journal.

We have some reason for believing that the Secretary of State for War meditates calling out the whole of the militia, and of adding fifty new battalions to the line .- United Service Gazette.

Highly successful meetings in favour of a policy of non-intervention during the present war have been held in Newcastle-on-Tyne, Sunderland, and other places.

The Lords of the Admiralty having ordered an inspection of all the naval and marine out-pensioners Greenwich Hospital, to ascertain their fitness for further service, a notice has been posted at the gates of Her Majesty's dockyard, Portsmouth, ordering all the out-pensioners of that district under 60 years of age to present themselves for that purpose on the 11th and 13th ult.

The Queen's proclamation for the augmentation of the Royal navy has been responded to with alacrity at Woolwich. Some hundreds of smart growing lads and young men have presented themselves at Fisgard's offices at the rate of about 200 per day, and are admitted for examination four at a time, but on account of the paucity of officers available for that duty (only a master and assistant-surgeon) the business progresses at an extremely slow pace, and a great proportion, not absolutely rejected, are daily dismissed with orders to make their appearance at a more convenient opportunity, which involves considerable inconvenience and loss to the lads themselves as well as to the service.

The Lords of the Admiralty have given directions for the Channel fleet to be supplied with Redl's cone signals, and preparations are being made accordingly in the Devonport dockyard. Redl's mode has been practised in Plymouth harbour for the last six months. It is cheap, simple, and very rapid, and is also adapted for use by the steam whistle of a gunboat, or by a bugle, bell, &c., in case of fog.

It is reported in naval circles at Portsmouth that the Channel fleet have put to sea under sealed orders -it is said for the Adriatic. A telegram has been received at Portsmouth, directing all vessels in the second-class steam reserve at Portsmouth to receive on board their heavy weights immediately, such as their cables, gun-carriages, &c.; also requesting to be furnished with the number of stokers available for service .- Times.

A revised tariff of billeting allowances to innkeepers has been published. Henceforward the innkeeper will receive 10d for supplying a soldier on march with a hot meal, and 4d for a night's lodging. The Morning Herald reminds "that numerous and influential class-the innkeepers of England and Wales," of the obligation they are under by the change, and expresses its conviction that "this intelligent body will not be slow to appreciate the substitution of the Tory 4d for the Whig 13."

The authorities at the Horse Guards having announced their intention of sending out the wives and children of soldiers serving in India to join their husbands, now that tranquillity prevails in that country, orders have been received at Chatham garrison to allow each woman the sum of £1 and each child 16s.—these sums to be paid on their embarcation. The wives and children of the soldiers will be forwarded with the next detatchments of troops proceeding from Gravesend to India.

Agents of the French Government are actively engaged in chartering colliers in the North at a during Thursday night week, on the Shipwash Sands, rate of freight equivalent to about 37s per ton. In off the Suffolk coast, to a large Dutch ship, named London it is said 35s per ton is offered for any quan- the Australia, outward bound from Shields to Cadiz; tity. The coal to be taken is to be delivered in a port and there is reason to apprehend that every soul on in the Mediterranean, not to be named until the time | board met with a watery grave. The particulars of sailing, and in some cases an indemnity is given forwarded to Lloyd's are not very definite, but they against all war risks. Ten steamers, each of about show that while the wreck of the ship and its boats 2,000 tons burden, are, it is said, likewise wanted for have been found there is as yet no trace of any sur-

Outward-bound merchant ships are experiencing inconvenience from the loss of their crew at Gravesend, through the attraction of the Government and his nephew's return for that city. Reverting to bounty. The naval authorities board the ships at the war and the policy of England, he said:—" It that place to ascertain if any of the men will volunis the most melancholy spectacle that the world teer, and in some instances vessels have been left ever witnessed, in the state of advanced civilization to proceed.

We are pleased to announce that the Government have resolved on permitting the formation of rifle corps, and the War Office has issued a circular to the lords lieutenant of counties laying down conditions on which they are to be formed. This measure shows that Lord Derby's Government is determined to use every means to place the country in a position to make its neutrality respected; or, should war be inevitable, in a state of full preparation to meet all its enemies, whomsoever they may be .- Weekly Regiseer.

protracted European war, will probably be generally and becoming the assailant. But it is vain to adfollowed, in taking steps for organising volunteer rifle corps.

A memorial on behalf of the Society of Friends, strongly urging the observance of a pacific policy in the present alarming crisis, has been presented to the Earl of Derby at his official residence in Downing street, by a deputation of the leading members of the society.

For several days two French steamships of war have been lying-to outside Plymouth, and it is reported that there are two others outside Falmouth. Wednesday (says the Times), a corvette of about 18 guns, with painted ports, and a schooner of twelve guns, all black, were observed for five hours four miles S.S.F., of the Eddystone, in the run of the homeward bound ships. The schooner, when hailed by a pilot boat declared her nation, but declined answering any other questions."

The French Government is reported to have made large purchases of coal at Liverpool within the last few days.

The Rev. James Jolley, of St. Mary's Catholic Church, Liverpool, has been presented with an address, accompanied by a watch and purse, by his congregation, on his removal to Whitehaven.

It appears that, in consequence of the death of the Duke of Leeds, an ancient branch of Conyers, conferred by writ in 1509, descends to Mr. Lane Fox, the eldest son of the late Duke's only sister by her husband, Mr. Sackville Lane Fox.

The North Wales Chronicle says :- Messrs. S. Groucott and Sons have discovered traces of gold in their iron ore minerals at Cwm, having had some of their mineral analysed by first-class men.

Two great men of science have died during the week, Dr Dionysius Lardner, and Alexander Von Humboldt.

A movement is in progress amongst the journeymen bakers of London to get night baking abolish-

The "National Scotch Church" in Regent-square, London, is announced for sale by auction. A Joint-stock company is in the course of forma-

tion for the purpose of procuring a supply of flax from India.

An edict has been issued by the Commissioner of City Police which, in some countries and under certain circumstances, would create a revolution. The Commissioner hereby instructs the police that street hawkers cannot be permitted to remain in the crowdwho obtain a living by an honest retail of their wares, may, at one stroke, be cut off from the means of obtaining their daily bread. Gentlemen who ride in cabs, and merchants who crowd and obstruct the streets with their waggons are, as before, to be permitted to do as they please. Respectably dressed individuals may also stand and converse with others in the streets, and they may be permitted to gaze at articles exposed for sale at the shop windows. The edict only applies to people who are ill clad, ill favored, and ill provided for.

EFFECTS OF WAR ON TRADE. - The most important question in connection with the possibility of England finding herself involved in war is, what effect will it have upon our commerce? In the old war with France the suspension of our maritime supremacy would at any period have sealed our ruin, and the grand effort of Napoleon was to achieve a European combination, such as should exclude us from every port. So long as the profits of our enormous trade remain undisturbed we are sure to tire out our opponents in every struggle. Can we count with certainty upon being able now as heretofore to secure that result? Many, looking at the fact that the French fleet is alleged in number and power of guns to be superior to our own, and contemplating the possibility of its being aided by that of Russia, are disposed to entertain misgivings. But these persons omit to recognise the alterations effected by the lapse of a in the generation internal system of maritime law. Under no circumstances of temporary or even of prolonged disaster could our general com-merce now be interfered with. We might for a time loose our carrying trade, but that is the utmost injury that could be inflicted upon us. The doctrine accepted during the Russian war and subsebuently confirmed by the Paris Congress, that free ships make free cargoes, has settled this point definitively. Our interchanges of goods, therefore, would go on with nearly as much steadiness as ever, although the whole of Europe might be arrayed against us. The business would be conducted by the United States. Their ships would bring us cotton, corn, and all other staples according to our requirements and would in turn distribute our manufacture over the world. Thus we should go on buying selling, and making money in our old fashion, while our opponents are suffering exhaustion under the effects of financial mismanagement, commercial prohibitions, and the depressing influence of conscriptions. It will be urged, perhaps, that in the event of all our ports being being blockaded even the American marine could then be of no use to us, but that is a contingency which few Englishmen will think it necessary to discuss. It would, moreover, be as fatal to America as to England, and would therefore soon make that power a party to the quarrel. But it may yet be said that, although the inviolability of neutral vessels was so recently affirmed by France, Russia, Sardinia, Austria, and Turkey, as well as by this country, the three former powers may it it should suit their purposes disclaim it with as little scruple as they have lately shown in stultifying their decisions at the same Congress regarding the Danubian Principalities. There is no room for any such apprehension. Those who attempt to set aside the new principles must do so at the peril of immediate war with the United States. It is a matter on which the Washington Government will entertain no question, and the first interference with an American vessel would be followed by an instant demand for satisfaction. Happily, therefors, the bearings of the case are now entirely independent of the wishes or decisions of the Continental Powers. Whatever dreams may be nourished of fulfilling to the letter the tradiions of the first empire, that of forming a coalition to shut out and destroy the commerce of Great Britain, must be considered by the progress of civiliza-

Within the last two days or so a most lamentable shinwreck has been ascertained to have occurred vivors of the crew .- Weekly Register.

tion to have been shorn of nearly all its terrors. -

Times.

Sir James Graham made a great speech at Carlisle, the other day, at a dinner to celebrate his own without a sufficient number of hands to enable them in which we now live, that the passions of three or to proceed. wantonness, and caprice, and passion, should involve the whole civilized world in war, such as is now taking place. It is the most melancholy, the most degrading spectacle that ever was presented to human power and human freedom in the advanced state of civilization in which we now live. I have read the proclamation of the Emperor of the French on the one hand, and of the Emperor of Austria on the other. It is vain to balance where the fault lies. I think the whole fault arises on the part of the Emperor of the French, but Austria abandoned Birkenhead has set an example which, in case of her vantage ground in not standing on the defensive, judicate between parties in a question of degree. The question is, what is the policy of England? Her policy is peace, and he will be the best Minister who seeks effectually to keep this country out of war so long as the honor and safety of England are secure."

MILITARY ATTACHES .- We believe we are correct in stating that no commissioners have been appointed on the part of England to attend the three contending armies, although the following gentlemen will be present with them to furnish information of the progress of the war to our Government-viz., Colonel Cadogan, who was present with the Sardinian Contingent in the Crimen, will act as military attache to the Sardinian mission; Colonel Claremont, the military ottoche at Paris, will attend the French army at Paris; and Mr. E. St. John Mildmay will attend the Austrian army.—Standard.

The Rev. S. M. Neale, the well-known Tractarian writer, applied for a criminal information on Wednesday in the Court of Queen's Bench against the Brighton Gazette, for a libel. It appeared that an accidental fire having taken place in 1851 in Sackville College, East Grinstead, of which Mr. Neale is Warden, a charge was the other day made before the West Sussex magistrates against Mr. Neale as having set it on fire. The charge was dismissed after a private hearing, and Mr. Neale charged the publisher of the Brighton Guzette with malice on the report they gave of the matter, inferring malice from the fact of their habitual attacks on him. The judge of the Court of Queen's Bench, however, refused the application, on the ground that the newspaper in question had only published a true report of the charge and of the proceedings on it.

The Bishop of Oxford has just issued a reply to the remonstrance which was made to him a short time back against certain "Romanising" practices in his diocese. His lordship denies the existence to any great extent of "distrust and dissatisfaction" as stated in the document, and refers to the address presented to him signed by a number of rural deans and said to express the sentiments of five-sixths of his clergy, in proof of the absence of such dissatisfaction. His lordship then proceeds to notice the five innovations complained of by the remonstrants .-In reference to the "processions" alluded to, he denies that they had anything of a Romish tendency in them, any more than the walking every year of the children of the different London schools in procession to St. Paul's Cathedral. The crosses in those processions had been used without the previous knowledge of his lordship, and were acts of indiscretion which would not, at his desire, be again repeated. He expresses his disapproval in general terms of all needless and unsettling changes in our churches and modes of worship, and though he could not condema (as unlawful) any lawful ornaments already in use, he deeply regrets their introduction when it wounds the feelings or alarms the prejudices of his flocks. In reference to the use of the cross, his lordship says that to place a material cross before the eyes of the worshippers as in any sense an object of adoration or worship would, in his opinion, be as culpable an encouragement to idolatry as it could be in the opinion of those complaining. The whole question was, whether, under the safeguards provided by the Church of England, and without attributing any sanctity or superstitious value to it, the cross might not be employed both as a sign and as a material symbol, reminding us of our redemption and of our profession, without the slightest risk of such a danger. The Church of England retained that limited use both of the sign and of the material emblem, which alone be instified for be would not in the matter go one inch beyond what the letter of the Church of England law allows, or the spirit of the Church of England doctrine suggests. In reference to the use of the stone altars, he says they are distinctly condemned by our ecclesiastical law, and none have been erected with his knowledge and consent. As to their removal by him, he states that his remonstrants have the same power for the purposes as he possesses, by Laving recourse to the Ecclesiastical Court. Having touched upon some minor matters, his lordship concludes by expressing his deliberate conviction that " whilst we suffer much from the attempts made by a few, mostly inexperienced young men, to introduce among us unusual ornaments or ritual observances, we suffer quite as much from a querulous, suspicious temper, fading others to whisper insinuations, and to stir up strife, to the grievous breach of Christian charity."-

THE LOSS OF THE POMONA.-Nearly the whole members of a Greenock family are among the victimes of this distressing shipwreck. A Mr. William Caldwell, formerly a mill mechanic there, but who had emigrated to the United States, wrote to his family, who resided in Duncan-street, to follow him, and accordingly his wife and four children (two boys and two girls) sailed from Liverpool for New York in the ill-fated Pomona. The only remaining member of the family is a young man employed in one of the public works at Greenock, who had accompanied the others to Liverpool, and whom the loss has almost bereft of reason.

NEW CATHOLIC CHAPEL, AT GIRVAN, AVESHIRE, Scotland .- During the last fifty years there has been a body of poor Catholics resident in Girvan, a small town on the Ayrshire coast, and the adjoining country. It is not very long since they ventured to make an attempt to support a priest to minister to their spiritual wants. The erection of a house for Divine worship has hitherto been altogether beyond their power. Even now they are utterly unfit for the task; and unless they receive external aid, they must contime without temple, without tabernacle. Confiding, however, in Divine Providence, and relying on the charity of their fellow-Catholics, they are not without hopes that, ere long, they will be provided with both. His Grace the Duke de Coigny has kindly granted land for the site of a chapel. Thus encouaged, the poor Catholics are determined to do-what they can themselves-alas! it is not much, and, through their worthy and zealous pastor, to appeal to the faithful in the district and elsewhere for assistance. I have authorised the Rev. Walter Dixon to make this appeal, and I earnestly pray God that he may do so successfully. The case is truly a pitiful and an urgent one. Only a plain brick building is aimed at. Most earnestly, then, do I recommend him and his case to the charity of the Catholic public. † JOHN MURDOCH, V.A., W.D.

Glasgow, July 9, 1858.

UNITED STATES.

Two more Bishops have been added to the Hierarchy of the United States. The august body now numbers five Archbishops and forty-one Bishops, including the newly consecrated coadjutor of Nashville, Dr. Whelan, and Vicar-Apostolic of Nebraska, Dr. O'Gorman.—Western Banner.

MR. SMITH O'BRIEN .-- Mr. Smith O'Brien arrived in Boston on the evening of the 16th May, and met with a grand reception at the Tremont House, from six or seven thousand Irishmen. In reply to an address of welcome from Mr. Patrick Donohue, he made of considerable length, reviewing his journey through the Union, repeating his animadversions upon the tendency of the labouring Irish in this country to expend their earnings for liquor and severely censuring the American party and Republicans of Massachusets for the recent adoption of the constitutional amendment.

The emigrant statistics of New York show the arrival of 14,201, against 16,400 for a corresponding period last year.

A MIRACULOUS DELIVERANCE.-At the burning of the Black River woollen-mills, in Watertown, New York, on Friday last as one of the weavers was about escaping from the room in which he worked he heard his little daughter of seven years, call Pa! pa!" He turned, seized her by the arm, and sprang to the window just as the floor gave way beneath his feet, and, placing the little girl between his legs, he thus went down the under side of the lailder hand over hand. His left hand was burnt, but not very severely, and his hair and whiskers scorched close to his head and face. The little girl was uninjured, save a slight burn on one of her legs. Truly a miraculous deliverance. - Boston Post.

DESTRUCTION OF STEAMBOATS BY FIRE .- St. Louis May 15.-The steamers Edinburgh and Monongahela, lying moored near the head of Bloody Island, opposite the city, took fire early this morning and were totally destroyed. Both boats burnt to the water's edge and the hulls sunk near where they were lying. The fire originated on the new Mononguhela, and was probably the work of an incendiary. The latter was valued at \$26,000, and was insured in Pittsburgh for \$15,000. The Edinburgh was worth \$12,000, at 1 was insured in Pittsburgh for 6,000. No freight ocither. The river rose four and a half feet in twee years. four hours, ending this morning, and is nearly to tree ton of the levee.

The case of the Latin children-detained by the managers of the Brooklyn Industrial School-was decided last week, in the King's County Court, by Judge Morris, who ordered the children to be given up to their grandfather, Mr. Thomas Kearney, of 176 York Street. The managers of the Brooklyn prot-type of the "Five Points House of Industry," immediately surrendered the children, first, however, stripping then of the nice warm clothing in which they had been ostensiationsly paraded before the court during the trial. Mr. Kearney is a hard works ing mechanic, of limited means; and a great dest of credit is one to him for the spirited manner in which he has battled against this well-supposed "institution," by means of which it was solding to deprive him of the custody of his grandchildren and rob them of the faith of their parents. His coni. : in the matter will not, we are sure, go unrewat is !

Jacobi and Evans, convicted of the murder of the wives, were hung at Pittsburgh on the 20th distant James H. Johnson was hung in Rappelmon . . County Va., on Friday, the 13th inst., for the mander of his wife. He asserted his innocence or the gallows. It is estimated that there were about the thousand persons present.

On Thursday of last week, a Prussian, home i John D. Ossenberg, acting as bar-ten ler in a lagbeer saloon in William Street N. Y. shorth a wife dead and then shot himself immediately after The reason assigned for this double murder is that his wife hearing that he had been married to another woman in Europe, refused to live with him any long-

THE CROPS AT THE WEST .- The weather in Int. ma, Illinois, Wisconsin, &c., is considered very favourable for the growing crops. Winter whese on high and rolling lands is looking finely, and so the north bank of the Ohio harvest will commence in the course of ten or fifteen days with favourable weather. Persons who have passed through the principal corn-growing districts say that a large breadth of land is being planted. A New Orleans letter says the news from the agricultural districts is very favourable. The cane, rice, and corn are thost beautiful and very forward for the season.

A building for the education of horse-doctor- is now going up in the City of New York, at a cost of \$40,600.

Ex-Judge Vondersmith, of Philadelphia, convicted of forgery, has been sentenced to a fine of \$5,000, and ordered to make restitution to the government to the amount of \$30,000,000. Vandersmith is fifty years of age.

It seems now clear that an expedition did sail from the United States late in March, for the purpose of "taking Cuba." One of the vessels, the brig African of New York, which had thirty-five "liberators" and two hundred and forty guns on board—has beer heard from. On the 7th April that vessel arrived of Neuvitas; and attempted to land; but the boats were swamped and the munitions of war were lost. The African reached Port an Prince on the 12th all where at last accounts the fillbusters were dependant on charity. The Spanish consul at Port au Prince had reported these facts to the Governor General of Cuba, and we learn that General Concha inci dispatched a war steamer to capture and convey the unfortunate men to Cuba. Nothing had been heard of the other vessels composing the filibustering fleet.— We hope these pirates may be captured, and made to pay the penalty-which they so richly deserve - Boxton Pilot.

We are informed that a Mormon Elder has been in this city, and made arrangements with H. W. Love to have between 50 and 100 hand-carts made as soon as possible, to be used in crossing the Plains the coming summer. Between 3,000 and 4,000 of the faithful followers of Prince Brigham are expected here between the 1st and 10th of next month.

The St. Joseph correspondent of the St. Louis Democrat notices the arrival at that place of 100 Pike's Peakers, who give deplorable accounts of mining prospects and sufferings on the Plains. It is estimated that 20,000 men now on their way all or most of whom destitute of money and the necessaries of life, are perfectly reckless. Desperate tureats are made of burning Omaha, St. Joseph, Leavezworth, and other towns, in consequence of the deception used to induce emigration. Two thousand men are reported fifty miles west of Omaha, in a starving condition. Some of the residents at Plattsmouth have closed up their houses and fled fearing violence at the hands of the enraged emigrants.

A negro preacher recently got off the following magnificent peroration:—" My brethering and sisters! ef a man's full of religion, you can't hurt him! There was the three Arabian children: they put 'em in a fiery furnace, heated seven times hotter than it could be het, and it did'nt swinge a hair on their heads! And there was John the Evangeler, they put him-and where do you think, brethering and sisters. they put him? Why, they put him in a caldronic of bilin' ile, and biled him all night, and it didn't faze his shell! And there was Dan'el; they put him in a lion's den-and what my fellow-travellers and respected auditors, do you think he was put in a lion's den for? Why, for praying three times a day .-Don't be alarmed, brethering and sisters: I don't think any of you will ever get into a lion's den!"

In one of the rural towns of Vermont, there lived a man who was accused of stealing sheep, and the day was set when he was to answer the charge before the Court of Justice. But it so happened, before the day of trial, he sickened and died. His old mother was overwhelmed with grief, and sat long by the corpse filling the house with wailing and lamentation. At last a thought seemed to strike her ; she brightened up, and throwing up her hands, she piously ejaculated: Well thank God, he's out of the sheep scrape any how !